

"WAS A CYCLONE," SAYS TAGGART

"There's No Accounting for Cyclones and No One Had a Line on This One," Declares the Chairman—Looking Forward.

LEADERS NOT WORRYING OVER 1908 JUST NOW.

Murphy Thinking Only of Next Year's Mayoralty Contest—"Lou" Payn Tips Bliss or Root to Succeed Depew.

Thomas Taggart, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, was at headquarters again to-day. "I have returned to New York the same as I left it—a Democrat," he said, in response to whether the election had given him any reflections towards Bryanism. "No man, no policy nor any platform would have stopped the cyclone in favor of Roosevelt. There is no accounting for cyclones. Neither party had expected it, nor did either have a 'line' on it."

"The utmost harmony exists among the members of the national committee, and there is no need for reorganization. There are no heart burnings, no recriminations, only general regret for the defeat of our candidate. I have no intention of resigning. The national headquarters will be at Indianapolis and at French Lick Springs, Indiana, as in my home, you know, and I have business interests at the Springs."

"It's too early yet to talk politics and policies and Presidential possibilities for four years hence," he continued in response to a question. "Polk, of Missouri, is a good man and has the confidence of all Democrats. He would make a whirlwind campaign."

"How about Bryan?" he was asked. "I repeat, it's too early to talk." The Chairman said he had not seen Judge Parker since election day. "I may see him to-day, if he comes to town. The Democratic party is all right. Our watchword is 'Forward,' and we never look back."

Lois F. Payn, the Republican leader of Columbia County, said to-day: "Roosevelt's personality is one that appeals to Americans. He is a man after their own heart and this had much to do with his great plurality."

He declared that Gov. Odell would not succeed Depew and added: "If we were to give Odell \$1,000,000 he would not take the position."

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany, when asked about possibilities in 1908, said:

"It is too early to talk of four years hence. I am more concerned with the Mayoralty contest next year."

MARYLAND NOW LEANS TO PARKER

Democratic Gains Made as the Official Count Progresses

Seems Enough to Offset Unofficial Plurality for Roosevelt

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—Late this afternoon the Board of Election Supervisors in Baltimore had completed the official count in eighteen of the twenty-four wards, the net result showing a gain of ninety-one votes in the city for Parker. Dispatches from the various counties in the State are to the effect that the count is progressing without contention or dispute of any sort and there are no indications of a radical change from the unofficial announcements.

The gains for Parker announced since the official counting began is about enough to transfer the plurality of votes from Roosevelt to Parker, with seven Democratic and one Republican elector, but the vote is so close that until a complete canvass has been made the definite result cannot be known. Up to 2 o'clock to-day the official count had been completed in 15 of the 24 counties of the State, and in none of these there any material change from the first unofficial announcements.

The Baltimore Board of Supervisors expects to finish its work by to-night, but announce that the final tabulation will not be completed until late tomorrow.

HERRICK'S CAMPAIGN COST HIM \$1,500.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—Before leaving to-day on his trip to Havana, Judge D. Cady Herrick filed with the Secretary of State a statement of his campaign expenses as Democratic candidate for Governor. He certifies that he contributed \$1,000 to the Albany County Democratic Committee and spent \$500 more for photographs, traveling, stationery, &c.

What Would You Buy?

A House, a Business, an Automobile, a Horse, a Piano, Machinery, Office Fixtures, a Typewriter—you'll find all of these and a greater variety of things for sale in Sunday's World Want Columns.

Over 1,500 For Sale Ads. in all kinds in World Wants last week—25% more than any other local Want Medium.

GOVERNOR ONCE SHEER WATER'S DOG

Elected Governor of Massachusetts, New England Democracy Sees in Him a Future National Leader of the Party.

SHOEMAKER'S BENCH TO GOVERNOR'S CHAIR.

How He Rose from Apprentice to Multi-Millionaire and Retained Respect of All—Career of Johnson, of Minnesota.

One of the most amazing surprises in the annals of American politics and the greatest unexpected happening of a campaign replete with surprising features was the election of William L. Douglas as Governor of Massachusetts. Notwithstanding the Roosevelt landslide, which swept the entire country, Mr. Douglas, the Democratic candidate, received a plurality of 35,716 votes. President Roosevelt carried the State by 36,137.

May Make Him National Leader.

The wonderful vote electing Mr. Douglas has immediately suggested him for the supreme leadership of the Democratic party in 1908. New England offers Mr. Douglas as the ideal standard-bearer for the new Democracy. With such a man in the Presidential race—who has completely upset all partisan calculations—there might be another landslide in the other direction.

Mr. Douglas was born in Plymouth, Mass., in 1846, and was left fatherless when five years old. Two years later he was bound out to his uncle, a shoemaker, and for years the boy had to stand on a box to reach the bench on which certain parts of his work were performed. When only fifteen years old he was earning 33 cents a day as doffer boy in a cotton mill.

Upon reaching his majority Mr. Douglas went to Colorado, driving a prairie schooner across the plains. Three years in Colorado decided young Douglas that his own home State held for him his greatest opportunity, and he journeyed back to New England and went to work at the shoemaker's bench.

In 1878 Mr. Douglas became a manufacturer. His capital when he launched his first factory at Brockton was just \$75, the savings of several years spent at pegging shoes. His first factory turned out forty-eight pairs of shoes per day. Unaided Mr. Douglas lifted himself up from the bench to become a multi-millionaire, the employer of thousands.

Loved by His Employees.

Mr. Douglas is loved by his employees. In his great factories at Brockton the average pay for employees last year was \$14.00 per week, which average does not include the wages of foremen and the high-salaried officials. This figure is near double the annual average wage of the State.

What followed? Nothing less than the support at the polls of one of the wealthiest men in the State by the humble wage-earners who believed in his reciprocity and tariff views, and his ideas on the management of the State. The Democratic candidacy was formally endorsed by the State branch of the American Federation of Labor. "Trade unionists worked for him incessantly and this counted for something when it is counted that there are 232,000 members of labor organizations in Massachusetts."

His private life is without blemish. Mr. Douglas is an influential member of the Universalist Church. His family consists of his wife and two daughters. He is prominent in New England charity work. Mr. Douglas is President of the People's Savings Bank in Brockton and a director of the Home Savings Bank of Boston.

He founded the Brockton branch of the city savings bank in 1890. Only recently Mr. Douglas gave \$25,000 to provide a hospital and a city hospital in his home town, but his charities are usually of the sort that do not reach the public eye.

Was a Political Revolution.

The defeat of Gov. John L. Bates, the Republican, and the election of Mr. Douglas in the office which he now holds, is regarded by Republicans and Democrats alike as nothing short of a political revolution. When the returns from the polls came in, the words of the crowd in the streets were "He has made a study of political conditions for years and credit the evidence presented to their eyes."

"If there is little poetry in a shoe," says the Boston Globe, "there is a little line of romance in the shoemaker, considered as a craftsman, which the world is sometimes apt to forget."

The shoemaker has no small place in history. St. Crispin, the patron saint of the shoemakers, flourished in the thirteenth century. Hans Sachs, the great literary giant of the craft in Germany, wrote thirty-four volumes, 4,770 lines of poetry, and was a religious character. In early life he traveled from town to town playing his lute, and his fame spread all over Germany.

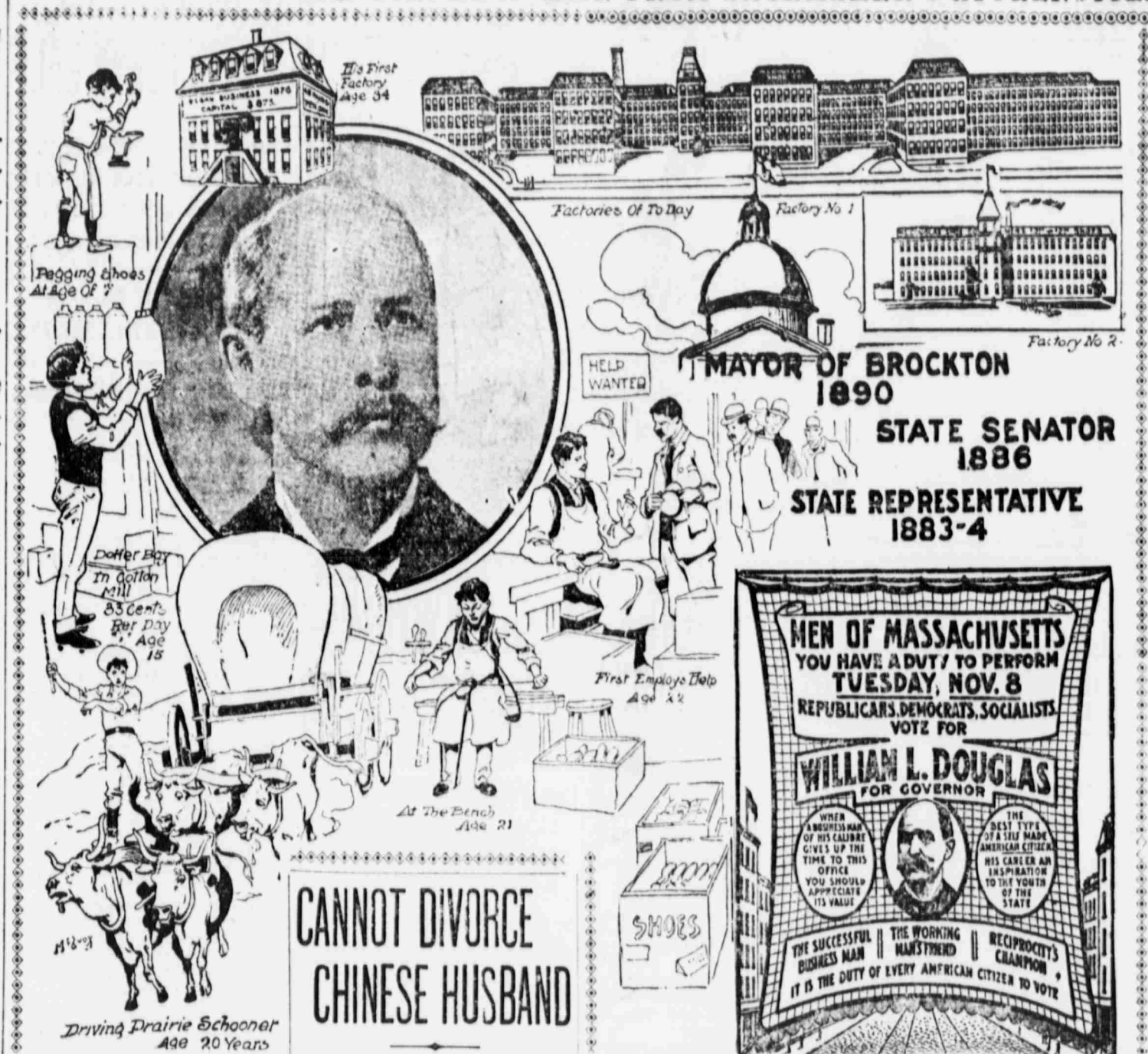
Henry Wilson, of Natick, Mass., an American cobbler, became a United States Senator and Vice President. Noah Worcester, the "apostle of peace," fought in the Revolutionary war at Bunker Hill, and afterward founded the Massachusetts peace society. Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, worked at the bench. He became treasurer of Yale College and was later Judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut. He became United States Senator before his death, in 1793.

No less than seven shoemakers have had the honor to sit in Congress at various times. These were Roger Sherman, Henry Wilson, Daniel Sheffey, John F. Bailey, John B. Bailey and John B. Bailey. It is quite in order that William L. Douglas should have been a political tradition. J. G. Whitaker, the Quaker poet, was skilled in the shoemaker's trade and paid part of his schooling by making slippers.

ANOTHER SELF-MADE MAN TO BE GOVERNOR.

Another self-made man, a winner of the Democratic ticket in spite of the Roosevelt landslide, is John A. Johnson, of Minnesota. Mr. Johnson was elected Governor, running something like 100,000 ahead of the Presidential candidate of his party. He was the son of a Swedish immigrant, and his youth was spent in extreme poverty. Ten days before election a circular was issued attacking Johnson on the ground that his father had died in the poor-house and his mother had taken to washing. The circular was a boomerang. That the son had left school when ten years old to help support the family, and by pluck had risen despite the handicap of an unworthy father, created a revelation of feeling in his favor, which swept him into the gubernatorial chair.

W. L. DOUGLAS, BAY STATE'S CYCLONIC GOVERNOR-ELECT, AND SCENES IN RISE FROM SHOEMAKER'S APPRENTICE.



Driving Prairie Schooner Age 20 Years

At The Bench Age 21

First Employee Help Age 22

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

At The Bench Age 21

CANNOT DIVORCE CHINESE HUSBAND

Pretty Mrs. Grace Lee, Who Wed Mongolian When She Was Mission Worker, Fails to Obtain Decree.

Mrs. Grace Lee, of No. 332 Bainbridge street, Brooklyn, made an unsuccessful attempt to obtain the annulment of her marriage to Edward E. Lee, a Chinaman, before Justice Maroon in the Brooklyn Supreme Court to-day.

Mrs. Lee, who is a pretty blonde, went throughout the court proceedings, and became almost hysterical when the Court announced that she had not sufficient evidence to procure a decree of annulment. She was handsomely gowned, and she was accompanied to court by her eleven-year-old daughter, Muriel.

She met Lee when she was connected with the Gates Avenue Mission and they were married in May, 1892. They lived happily together, according to the young wife's testimony, until six years ago when she learned that he had a Chinese wife and two children in Canton, China. Then they separated.

The chief witness heard by Justice Maroon was Sun Hong, of No. 5 Mott street. He testified that Lee's right name was Lee Ott and that they had been boys together in China. He attended the wedding ceremony and his friend and often visited him and his Chinese wife in Canton. Hong said that there were born to this marriage two children who were still alive.

After the evidence was all in, the Court said that as there was no direct testimony that Lee had a wife living when he married the plaintiff a decree could not be granted.

Mrs. Lee sobbed violently when she heard that her cause had failed. The Chinaman did not defend the suit.

MRS. GA NUN GETS \$35,000 VERDICT

Wins Suit Against Railroad for Death of Husband Shocked in Accident—He Died Seventeen Months Afterward.

Mrs. Mary C. Ga Nun, widow of Stephen M. Ga Nun, who died of a rupture of the heart seventeen months after he had been injured in the New York Central Railway tunnel collision of Jan. 8, 1892, was awarded \$35,000 damages by a jury before Justice Greenbaum of the Supreme Court, this afternoon. This is the largest verdict ever given in a case where death was so remote from the accident.

Ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott was Mrs. Ga Nun's counsel, and brought suit against the New York Central and the New York, New Haven and Hartford roads for \$35,000.

Mr. Ga Nun was bringing his children, William and Mary Belle Ga Nun, from their Greenwich home to school in this city that morning when the train was rushing at the rate of forty miles an hour when the tender jumped the track, carrying with it engine, baggage car and mail car, and a passenger coach and two regular coaches. All the coaches remained upright. The injured passengers were in the smoker, which was badly damaged. Five other cars kept the track and the passengers in them escaped with bruises and a severe shaking up.

One man was killed and ten were injured, two seriously. John Farrell, of Parsons, Kan., a fireman, was the man who lost his life.

The train was rushing at the rate of forty miles an hour when the tender jumped the track, carrying with it engine, baggage car and mail car, and a passenger coach and two regular coaches. All the coaches remained upright. The injured passengers were in the smoker, which was badly damaged. Five other cars kept the track and the passengers in them escaped with bruises and a severe shaking up.

Mr. Ga Nun was bringing his children, William and Mary Belle Ga Nun, from their Greenwich home to school in this city that morning when the train was rushing at the rate of forty miles an hour when the tender jumped the track, carrying with it engine, baggage car and mail car, and a passenger coach and two regular coaches. All the coaches remained upright. The injured passengers were in the smoker, which was badly damaged. Five other cars kept the track and the passengers in them escaped with bruises and a severe shaking up.

Mr. Ga Nun was bringing his children, William and Mary Belle Ga Nun, from their Greenwich home to school in this city that morning when the train was rushing at the rate of forty miles an hour when the tender jumped the track, carrying with it engine, baggage car and mail car, and a passenger coach and two regular coaches. All the coaches remained upright. The injured passengers were in the smoker, which was badly damaged. Five other cars kept the track and the passengers in them escaped with bruises and a severe shaking up.

Mr. Ga Nun was bringing his children, William and Mary Belle Ga Nun, from their Greenwich home to school in this city that morning when the train was rushing at the rate of forty miles an hour when the tender jumped the track, carrying with it engine, baggage car and mail car, and a passenger coach and two regular coaches. All the coaches remained upright. The injured passengers were in the smoker, which was badly damaged. Five other cars kept the track and the passengers in them escaped with bruises and a severe shaking up.

Mr. Ga Nun was bringing his children, William and Mary Belle Ga Nun, from their Greenwich home to school in this city that morning when the train was rushing at the rate of forty miles an hour when the tender jumped the track, carrying with it engine, baggage car and mail car, and a passenger coach and two regular coaches. All the coaches remained upright. The injured passengers were in the smoker, which was badly damaged. Five other cars kept the track and the passengers in them escaped with bruises and a severe shaking up.

10 CENTS A WEEK FINE IS CRITICISED

Many Persons in New Jersey Declare the Penalty Imposed on Mrs. Buela McCarton for Professional Mendacity Is Unjust.

Mrs. Buela McCarton, whose husband, William McCarton, is said to be a member of the famous McCarton family of professional beats, arrested as a professional beggar in Newark, N. J., has been sentenced to pay a fine of 10 cents a week for a period of two years. This judgment was passed on her by Judge Algenon Sweeney, who is rapidly becoming famous in New Jersey for his unique methods in dealing with the various classes of malefactors that come before him.

When Judge Sweeney once passes judgment he is adamant to all appeals for mercy. The sentence of Mrs. McCarton will be carried out or the woman will have to go to jail. Already a great many people have come forward with offers to stand a weekly tap of a dime if Mrs. McCarton cannot raise the amount herself, so the chances are strongly in favor of the woman keeping her liberty.

All Jersey Talks About It.

But in the mean time all Jersey is talking about the sentence and speculation on the justice of adding 10 cents a week to the burdens of a woman who has been deserted by her husband and has four children dependent on her for support. The fact that various clergymen took the stand against Mrs. McCarton, accusing her of habitual mendacity, has aroused a great many people against her, but those who have heard the woman's story from her own lips are inclined to believe that Mrs. McCarton is the victim of a mistaken judgment on the part of Judge Sweeney, based upon the harshness of organized charity.

To an Evening World reporter Mrs. McCarton, at her home, No. 40 Halsey street, Newark, to-day told the story of her life. She said:

"Nobody knows what I have had to endure. If I had had a chance to tell it in court I don't think I would have been sentenced to anything. But they gave me no lawyer and no chance to speak for myself. The gentlemen who appeared against me told the truth when they said I had sought aid of them and received it but it was that or something very much worse for me, and I take no discredit to myself for having done everything in my power to get a living for myself and my children."

She was prosperous once. "I am the daughter of a business man of Burlington, N. J., now dead. We were prosperous once, but my mother, who still lives, has only enough to keep herself. I married Will McCarton, and we had four children. Eight years ago he left me and went South. I have had no word from him since. He came back after awhile and we made up. Then we moved to New York, where he again deserted me. It was months before I found him again in Newark, and no sooner had we come up with him than he disappeared again. It was while I was looking for him that I passed Trinity Episcopal Church in Newark, and went in to see the minister, the Rev. Louis Shreve Osborne. I told him my story and he gave me \$5. With this money I came to New York and found Will again. We lived together for a few weeks and then he disappeared once more."

"I went back to Newark and applied again to Dr. Osborne for help. He gave me some money and it kept me until I got a place as a waitress in a restaurant. I was ill and I had to give the place up. I got help from Dr. Osborne and from Dr. Ingalls, of the Third Presbyterian Church. I had to have it or starve. Sometimes I was so ill that I had to send my children to live with them. Last summer I felt a little better, and I got a place at Atlantic City as a waitress. When that was over I came back to Newark, got a little home for myself, and sought a place. Dr. Osborne helped me again, and Superintendent McDougall, of the Bureau of Charities, got me a place as a waitress."

"It is true that I gave it up after a few days, but not because I didn't want to work. I broke down in health and then I was dependent on charity. I sent my children to everybody who had helped, pleading for assistance, and for the day I am a nuisance and drag me to court where they fine me ten cents a week for two years. Most people will laugh at that because ten cents looks very small to the world, but it is a lot of money to me. I will pay what they will put me in jail. If I could get a lawyer to help me I think this judgment would be set aside, for it is unfair and was entered by a judge who knew nothing of my side of the story."

None of the ministers who appeared against Mrs. McCarton was willing to withdraw his testimony to-day, and Supt. McDougall said the punishment was a just one, as he had investigated the case and found Mrs. McCarton a professional beggar and unworthy of assistance.

Peck & McCann, counsel for the defendant, wanted him discharged on the technical ground that there is no such street or highway in the city of New York as Riverside Drive.

The defendant denied that he had told the policeman that he had been brought over here for the one purpose of making the machines go fast. The records show Billard pleaded guilty to the charge before Magistrate Baker in the Hudson County Court and had been held in \$2,000 bond for trial in Special Sessions. His bond was signed by Jennie Woolworth, of No. 90 Fifth avenue, who gave a \$25,000 house and lot as security.

Jules paid his fine and whirled away from the court in a big new French machine.

ROOSEVELT TO GO TO FAIR.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—President Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to visit the World's Fair at St. Louis, Mo., on Saturday, Nov. 26. He said he would remain only that day, but the officials confidently hope to keep him there over Sunday.

The President's trip to St. Louis will be in special recognition of the fact that Missouri gave him her electoral vote and will send a Republican to the United States Senate for the first time in three decades. He will go to stimulate this affectionate leaning toward Republicanism.

"I went back to Newark and applied again to Dr. Osborne for help. He gave me some money and it kept me until I got a place as a waitress in a restaurant. I was ill and I had to give the place up. I got help from Dr. Osborne and from Dr. Ingalls, of the Third Presbyterian Church. I had to have it or starve. Sometimes I was so ill that I had to send my children to live with them. Last summer I felt a little better, and I got a place at Atlantic City as a waitress. When that was over I came back to Newark, got a little home for myself, and sought a place. Dr. Osborne helped me again, and Superintendent McDougall, of the Bureau of Charities, got me a place as a waitress."

"It is true that I gave it up after a few days, but not because I didn't want to work. I broke down in health and then I was dependent on charity. I sent my children to everybody who had helped, pleading for assistance, and for the day I am a nuisance and drag me to court where they fine me ten cents a week for two years. Most people will laugh at that because ten cents looks very small to the world, but it is a lot of money to me. I will pay what they will put me in jail. If I could get a lawyer to help me I think this judgment would be set aside, for it is unfair and was entered by a judge who knew nothing of my side of the story."

None of the ministers who appeared against Mrs. McCarton was willing to withdraw his testimony to-day, and Supt. McDougall said the punishment was a just one, as he had investigated the case and found Mrs. McCarton a professional beggar and unworthy of assistance.

Peck & McCann, counsel for the defendant, wanted him discharged on the technical ground that there is no such street or highway in the city of New York as Riverside Drive.

The defendant denied that he had told the policeman that he had been brought over here for the one purpose of making the machines go fast. The records show Billard pleaded guilty to the charge before Magistrate Baker in the Hudson County Court and had been held in \$2,000 bond for trial in Special Sessions. His bond was signed by Jennie Woolworth, of No. 90 Fifth avenue, who gave a \$25,000 house and lot as security.

MEN OF MASSACHUSETTS YOU HAVE A DUTY TO PERFORM TUESDAY, NOV. 8

REPUBLICANS, DEMOCRATS, SOCIALISTS, VOTZ FOR WILLIAM L. DOUGLAS FOR GOVERNOR

THE SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MAN THE WORKING MAN THE YOUTHFUL MAN IT IS THE DUTY OF EVERY AMERICAN CITIZEN TO VOTE

THE SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MAN THE WORKING MAN THE YOUTHFUL MAN IT IS THE DUTY OF EVERY AMERICAN CITIZEN TO VOTE

THE SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MAN THE WORKING MAN THE YOUTHFUL MAN IT IS THE DUTY OF EVERY AMERICAN CITIZEN TO VOTE

THE SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MAN THE WORKING MAN THE YOUTHFUL MAN IT IS THE DUTY OF EVERY AMERICAN CITIZEN TO VOTE

THE SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MAN THE WORKING MAN THE YOUTHFUL MAN IT IS THE DUTY OF EVERY AMERICAN CITIZEN TO VOTE

THE SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MAN THE WORKING MAN THE YOUTHFUL MAN IT IS THE DUTY OF EVERY AMERICAN CITIZEN TO VOTE

THE SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MAN THE WORKING MAN THE YOUTHFUL MAN IT IS THE DUTY OF EVERY AMERICAN CITIZEN TO VOTE

THE SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MAN THE WORKING MAN THE YOUTHFUL MAN IT IS THE DUTY OF EVERY AMERICAN CITIZEN TO VOTE